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THIRTY EIGHT CONVICTED

VERDICT OF JURY PUTS CONSPIRATORS IN CELLS

All But Two Labor Leaders On Trial At Indianapolis Are Found To Be Guilty Of Most Gigantic And Dastardly Plot In History Of Country

PRISONERS ARE SHACKLED AND LED FROM WEeping WIVES

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—The United States government, with sterner, decisive swiftness, today took into possession thirty-eight of the union labor officials convicted of conspiracy in promoting explosions on non-union work throughout the land and aiding in the destruction which brought loss of life in Los Angeles and carrying on a reign of terror, declared to be unparalleled in the history of the country.

Almost the entire executive staff of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has been convicted. Only two officials of that union now remain out of jail.

At the head of the list of those convicted stands Frank M. Ryan, the president.

It was this union, with 12,000 members, of which John J. McNamara was secretary-treasurer, while he conducted the dynamite out of which the present convictions grew.

Today's convictions, coming on a scale unprecedented in the history of the federal court as the aftermath of the killing of twenty-one persons and blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building on October 1, 1911, by the McNamara brothers, the Times dynamite men convicted in California; Ryan and fellow officials were former associates of McNamara, and are now federal prisoners, awaiting sentence.

Two Not Affiliated.

Two of those convicted were not affiliated with the Iron Workers' union but were found guilty of joining the iron workers officials in promoting the conspiracy. One of these is Olaf A. Tveitmo of San Francisco, convicted labor leader on the vice coast, the testimony against whom was that he aided in causing explosions in Los Angeles and wrote letters about them and referred to them as "Christmas presents," after the fatal explosion in Los Angeles and aided in concealing evidence wanted in California. He was secretary of the California Building Trades council.

Some Lesser Lights.

Hiram K. Kline, of Muncie, Ind., another member of another union to be convicted, was a former organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Detroit.

Another result of the Los Angeles explosion came in the conviction of J. E. Munsey, charged by the government with harboring James R. McNamara for two weeks at Salt Lake City, while the dynamite was being made from the scene of his crime. Many of those convicted are charged with knowing only of local explosions on work of contractors who refused to recognize unions, but thus are brought into the general conspiracy.

Paid for Dynamiting.

President Ryan, John T. Butler, vice president of the union, of Buffalo; Eugene A. Clancy of San Francisco; Frank C. Webb, New York; Michael J. Young of Boston; Phillip A. Cooley of New Orleans; Henry W. Leggett of Denver, and Charles N. Reum of Minneapolis, all are convicted of having appropriated out of the union's funds \$1,000 a month, which McNamara paid for explosions.

Herbert S. Hockin, who resigned as secretary of the union only a few weeks ago and who was branded as the "lame of the conspiracy," having helped instigate the plot, and employed Orrie E. McManical to carry them out, while afterwards "betraying his fellow conspirators" to promote his own interests, stands among the most prominent of those convicted. He figured almost daily in the testimony.

Business Soon Ended.

Sixteen minutes was all the time required by the court to receive the jury, and read the verdict. Thirty-eight guilty and two not guilty, and to dismiss the jurors.

The verdict brought to an end the historic three months' "dynamite conspiracy" trial. It meant, except in the cases of Herman G. Seifert, of Milwaukee, and Daniel Buckley, Davenport, Ia., who are the two men out of the forty to be adjudged "not guilty," that the government's charge about a dynamite plot extending over six years has been sustained.

It meant also that thirty wives,

many of whom with their children patiently sat through the long drawn out ordeal are at last to be separated from their husbands.

Important details yet remain in consequence of the verdicts. The punishments will be imposed on the thirty-eight men by Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson, Monday at 10 a. m.

Departure Held Secret.

Prisoners who will receive terms of longer than one year will be taken to the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas., by special train and will go by a secret route. Details as to their leaving Indianapolis and arrival at Leavenworth will not be made public.

It is learned that U. S. Marshal Edward Schmidt, who will accompany the prisoners, has already prepared for a special train which will leave as soon as possible after the sentences. Delay in the arrangement may be caused by appeals which may act as a stay of execution of the court's judgments.

Thirty-nine and a half years is the maximum punishment for any one of the prisoners and it may vary from the maximum to any shorter imprisonment or money fine the court wish to impose.

Motions for appeals will be made Monday. Senator John W. Kern is now in Washington, and William N. Harding, another counsel for the defense, states that motions on behalf of all the men will be offered.

Prisoners Are Shackled.

District Attorney Charles W. Miller, who prosecuted the cases for the government, said he will oppose appeals for light sentences in the cases of certain prisoners.

Tonight the prisoners, four in each cell, occupy two tiers of cells in the Marion county jail on the second floor of the gray stone building, within a few blocks of the heart of the city.

Each prisoner was handcuffed immediately after the court room was cleared of spectators and between deputy marshals, marched the five blocks through the streets in the brilliant winter sunlight to the county jail. One hour after arrival in the jail the prisoners were served with the regular noonday meal, which consisted for each prisoner of half a loaf of bread, a tin of coffee, beef and cabbage.

The prisoners, each visible to the others through the bars are variously downcast and cheerful. Some profess to take the jury's verdict in light spirits, while disappointment is plainly written across the countenances of others.

Women Suffer Most.

Marshal Schmidt at once placed extra guards about the jail to prevent demonstrations by the crowds.

Outside the jail was enacted a scene in which the jury played no part. It had to do with the wives, sisters and children of the defendants. The verdict was delivered in the sombre court room in so brief a time that at first it struck silence and then an outburst of hysterical sobbing among the women, who for months have hoped different results.

Some of the women attempted to climb over the railings which separated them and had for weeks separated them during the court's sessions, from that part of the room where the defendants sat. Arms were appealingly stretched forth.

Mrs. Frank J. Higgins, of Boston, fainted as she saw her husband led away.

Wild Scene Outside.

The children of others began to cry, but the orders of the court were inexorable. But the scene, almost like a page from Victor Hugo, yet to be witnessed in the streets was the terrorized faces and frenzied gesticulations of those who followed the procession to jail. Many women elbowed through the crowds, courageously keeping the pace set by the prisoners ahead, but others lagged behind and were lost on the way. Yet at the county jail, relatives of the prisoners and labor union associates soon appeared in such great numbers that it was impossible to admit them.

Marshal Schmidt held conference with government officials, and finally announced: "Lawyers first, women afterwards."

All the afternoon and tonight, law-

King's Slanderer Ordered Excluded

Mylius, Who Libeled Britain King Cannot Find a Refuge Here

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Edward Mylius, an English journalist who served a year in a British prison for libelling King George with the statement that the monarch already had a wife and five children when he married Queen Mary, will not be permitted to land on American shores, according to the decision of the board of inquiry at Ellis Island. Mylius arrived Sunday and was detained. He has announced that he will appeal to the secretary of commerce and labor, who has promised to hear the case of political defense. The league society of Free Speech will come to his aid and declare that he is only a political offender and therefore not liable to deportation.

Mylius and women divided the time allotted for the visitors to see the prisoners.

It was a scene blended with tragedy that confronted those who went after week at through the historic "dynamite conspiracy" trials.

Now it was a baby crying from the rear of the court room, where the wives and children of the defendants sat; now it was the heavy voice of a man seated in the witness chair and defending himself against the charges of a nation-wide conspiracy, in which officials of union labor were deeply concerned. Witnesses from near and far came and went, but those whose fate rested with the jury remained there, listening to the accusations and to the repeated story of the killing of 21 people in the Los Angeles "Times" explosion.

The court room itself seemed a fitting setting for that sombre story. Surrounded by great marble pillars, with the daylight shut out by heavy curtains, and the judge installed before an allegorical painting of justice that court room day after day echoed the stories of violence, of the discovery of burnt fuses and burst infernal machines, of midnight visits by mysterious men in alleys, in empty houses, in lonely country roads, or on the tops of mountains.

The vision of a dark spectre with a bomb under his arm became a familiar image in the minds of those who listened. Back of the railings, and the spectators sat the relatives of the defendants. Three rows deep across the room were the defendants. Among the scores of attorneys sat perhaps the most picturesque defendant, massive in build, florid in complexion, always studiously occupied, now copiously filling his notebook when the testimony was exciting; now, when the trial lagged, burying his speckled nose in a Latin version of Omar Khayyam.

He was Olaf A. Tveitmo of San Francisco.

Another man toward whom the eyes of the spectators often strayed was Herbert S. Hockin. He sat apart, between railings, during much of the trial for he had been branded by the court as "a man who could not be trusted by any one." It was Hockin who was named as having promoted the dynamiting business. It was Hockin who was accused of "holding out" on the pay of the dynamiters; it was he who was said to have caused the quarrel between Frank McNamara and McManical, and it was he who finally was charged with "betraying for his own gain" those with whom he once associated, and with whom he was affiliated in the Iron Workers' union.

Gray-haired and old beyond years sat Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers' union, by virtue of which office he was a leader in national labor circles, with a seat in the councils of the American Federation of Labor.

McManical, the self-confessed dynamiter, for weeks occupied the witness stand, relating, calmly, deliberately and without any apparent concern for himself a narrative of violence and bloodshed.

And what were the antecedents of this trial?

Back in the summer of 1905 dynamite was found at New Haven, Conn., on a job on which non-union workmen were employed. Later the Iron Workers' union called a strike on several contractors and the strike became general. That was the beginning, according to the government, and it spread until McNamara organized a "dynamiting crew." Altogether 100 explosions occurred, those at Los Angeles being among the number.

As a motive for the crimes charged the government referred to the stand relating, calmly, deliberately and without any apparent concern for himself a narrative of violence and bloodshed.

Reports to the department from Caracas state the deposed president is under indictment on charge of having instigated the plot to assassinate President Gomez, of Venezuela, his successor. He has never been tried, however, and the immigration laws provide he must be convicted of, or admit such a crime to warrant his expulsion.

All the state department reports in this connection are being laid before Secretary Nagel, who will personally determine whether Castro can be denied admission.

GETS LIFE SENTENCE.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28.—Levi Ehresman, who killed Jack Nicholson, a Pomona auto dealer, December 5, and burned the body in a barn, was sentenced to life imprisonment today. The sentence was the result of an agreement under which Ehresman pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree.

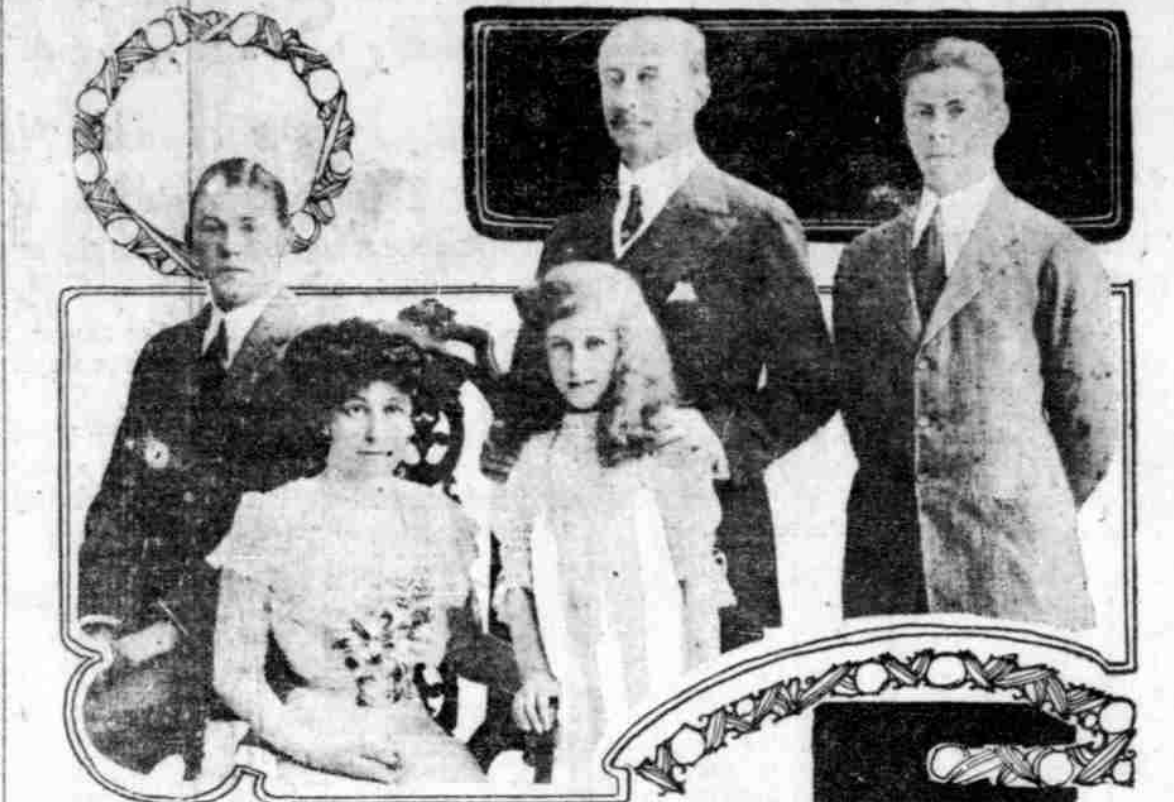
Members in Denver Said to Advocate Murder.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 28.—The assassination of Governor Shafroth and the killing of policemen are among the methods of social reprisal urged in speeches by Frank Jacob and Arthur Rice, members of the I. W. W., according to witnesses who appeared against them in the municipal court. Arthur became violent in court and was fined \$10 for contempt of court and sent to jail.

EASTERN COPPER MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Metal markets, dull, nominal; electrolytic, 17.52 to 17.57 1-2.

ATTEMPT TO TAKE LIFE OF LORD HARDINGE, INDIA'S POPULAR VICEROY, ROUSES INDIGNATION IN ENGLAND'S BIG COLONY



Lord and Lady Hardinge and their family

Expressions of indignation at the attempt of an assassin to take the life of Lord Hardinge, viceroy of India, have been very general throughout the big English colony in Asia. Lord Hardinge is one of the most popular viceroys who have ruled India. Fortunately, his recovery is but a matter of a few days.

Lady Hardinge, who also narrowly escaped death at the hands of the assassin, suffered severely from shock, but she is now completely recovered.

BANDITS USE AUTOMOBILES

Thieves Motor Up to Two Business Places in Chicago and Terrorize Occupants

BOOTY IS VERY SCARCE

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 28.—Shortly after dark tonight automobile bandits appeared on the north side and committed two bold robberies. Four men drove a motor car up to the curb in front of the Miller-Schlosser Bank company office, three entered and committed the robbery, while the fourth guarded the machine. The four women in the office were covered with revolvers.

"Don't scream or it will be a job for the undertaker," one of the robbers said. "Then the trio rifled the cash registers, obtaining a small sum."

Half an hour later the same quartet robbed a clothing establishment within a few blocks of the downtown district in the same manner.

A woman who entered this place and screamed was knocked down by one of the bandits.

The robbers drove the car away, disappointed.

CAUSES ARE SOUGHT TO DEPORT CASTRO

Two Departments Strive to Exclude Visitor Who Is Unwelcome

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The arrival tomorrow at New York of General Castro, former president of Venezuela on the French steamer La Touraine, is awaited with keen interest by officials of the department of state and commerce and labor, who are searching the spectacular career of the erstwhile powerful figure in South America for evidence to turn him away from the gates of the United States as an undesirable immigrant.

The state department so far has failed to find that Castro has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude which will justify deportation.

Reports to the department from Caracas state the deposed president is under indictment on charge of having instigated the plot to assassinate President Gomez, of Venezuela, his successor. He has never been tried, however, and the immigration laws provide he must be convicted of, or admit such a crime to warrant his expulsion.

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Offers No Platitudes.

The presidency, the governor said, he regarded as an office for which a man must put on his war paint, but added that the visage must be such that one did not mind marring it, for a man can keep his manners and still fight.

A great many men who have taken a narrow view of legislation for sectional advantage will have to be mastered, the governor pointed out, in order that the "may be instruments of justice and mercy."

To the business men of the country he held out also an appeal that service to the nation meant giving full value for value received, and remarked that in past decades too much fortune making had consisted in getting something for nothing.

The governor said that he had no quarrel with the free exercise of brains in business, but that he objected to business that established an "air tight isolation" or monopoly into which no competition could enter.

The president-elect spoke out of doors. He intended to talk only a few minutes, but his voice came back to him in such strong tones that his speech lasted thirty-five minutes. He had not proceeded far, however, when Mrs. Wilson, who stood behind him, cautioned him to put on his hat.

WILSON HOPES FOR OBLITERATION OF SECTIONAL LINES

President-elect Believes That Choice of Man Born in the South Means Bridging of Bloody Chasm

COMMON SENSE IS KEYNOTE OF SPEECH

STAUNTON, Va., Dec. 28.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson, by birth a Virginian, but by adoption a son of New Jersey, proclaimed today the hope that his administration may mean the final obliteration of everything that in the past may have divided the North and South.

"I suggest an added significance to the occasion," said he in presenting the greetings of New Jersey to Virginia, "because a son of the South brings greetings from the North."

Standing on the porch of the Mary Baldwin seminary, in the chapel in which he was baptised, the president-elect spoke to a great crowd assembled from far and wide, on the occasion of his return to his native town on his fifty-sixth birthday anniversary.

But while Wilson spoke with feeling of his hopes that the spirit of reunion would recognize neither region nor section nor North nor South, he talked significantly of the future course of politics, with particular reference to the conduct of business.

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REVOLUTION IS MOVING SOUTH

Washington Learns Disturbances in Mexico Are No Longer Confined to Border States

CAMPA BACK AGAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Reports to the state department indicate today that Mexican rebel activities, lately confined to the states along the Mexican border, had been started afresh in the south. Bands of marauders are committing depredations in the state of Vera Cruz and have robbed several ranches near Vera Cruz city. Hard fighting has occurred in Juchitepec.

CAMPA IN CHIHUAHUA.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 28.—"Gen." Emilio Campa, the Mexican rebel leader who disappeared two weeks ago, just before having been brought before the United States court on a charge of being a fugitive and an alien, is reported to have been seen by his friends in Chihuahua, under Rojas in Chihuahua.

Campa was found in Tucson several months ago, and was released because the Mexican government did not file an application for extradition within the forty days prescribed. The Mexican authorities, however, caused his arrest, charging that he was a fugitive murderer.

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BAILEY WILL SCORE "NEW FANGLED" IDEAS

Now Believed He Will Not Resign from Senate Until March 4

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Senator Jos. W. Bailey probably will not resign from the senate January 2, as has been reported he would do in order to allow Col. R. M. Johnson to serve out the remainder of his term. If he doesn't resign, this will be about the seventh time the brilliant Texan has threatened to quit and didn't.

During the past few days, members of the Texas legislature have been telegraphing Representative Morris Shoppard, who succeeds Bailey after March 4, asking Shoppard to stand for election for the Bailey unexpired term if Bailey resigns. Shoppard's replies are construed to mean that he would accept the remainder of Bailey's term. This has caused Bailey to reconsider quitting the senate on January 2, and it is now probable that he will serve until March 4.

Bailey has prepared a red hot speech scoring the initiative and referendum, which he declares an enemy of representative government, and attacking what he terms other "new fangled" political notions. This speech is scheduled to be delivered in the senate on January 2.

PORTLAND VICE CRUSADE.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 28.—Three additional indictments in connection with the vice crusade were returned by the grand jury today. The two new defendants are R. Thornton and C. D. Zoumbar, proprietors of a restaurant. The third is against a young man, whose name was first drawn into the scandal yesterday and who has not yet been arrested. The name is withheld until a bench warrant can be secured.

INTERVENTION NOW LOOMS UP AS PROBABLE

Terms Proposed by Allies and Turks So Wide Apart That Agreement Seems far from Likely.

TURKS MAY WISH FOR MEDIATION

Belief Prevails Ottomans Seek to Be Forced to Peace by the Powers and That the Balkans Are Willing

LONDON, England, Dec. 28.—A brief session of the peace conference today brought the Balkan delegates to their feet in protest against counter proposals put forward by Reichad Pasha in behalf of the Ottoman government. The Turkish maximum demands are considered very sweeping and when an adjournment was taken until Monday afternoon it was evident that the Turks must lower their demands greatly or consent to negotiate on the basis of the terms proposed by the allies. If they attempt to stand by their guns or resort to strategy, the allies may break off the negotiations. It is considered not improbable that Turkey desires this, with the hope of intervention of the powers which would lead to a European conference of mediation. The plenipotentiaries then would say to the Musselman world that they yielded to the pressure of all Europe.

ALLIES APPAR WILLING.

The allies do not object to the acceptance of mediation but it is understood that the mediators must respect the territorial acquisition resulting from the war.

Americans who followed the Russo-Japanese negotiations at Portsmouth, when the difficulty of inducing Russia to renounce Korea, Port Arthur and Dalmia and divide Saghalin seemed unmountable, will not be surprised at what is occurring in London. Although the territories under dispute are smaller, the interests affected and involved are greater, and more complicated, having the relation of virtually the whole of eastern, central and southern Europe, besides Great Britain.

It was Turkey's turn today to furnish the presiding officer and Reichad Pasha took the chair. General Guze, former Serbian minister of war who was chosen secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting. Reichad Pasha then arose, and calmly unfolded a document, saying that he had the honor to notify the delegates of the proposals of his imperial government for concluding peace.

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CLASH BETWEEN CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO GO TO SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The supreme court will be called upon to decide whether the military authorities at Fort Chis, Tex., or the civil authorities shall have custody of the five privates of the fourteenth cavalry, who are charged with shooting up a dance hall and killing Pedro Ortiz, at Brocktonville, Tex.

Attorney General Walthall, of Texas, took steps today to bring the case before the court with a view of setting an order requiring the military authorities to surrender the men. An attempt has already been made to get them through an appeal to Secretary Stimson, of the war department.

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